

Forever float that standard sheet!

Where Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

#### Our Duty Towards Mexico.

It is now rendered certain by recent foreign news, that France, England and Spain intend to force upon Mexico a King. They have selected the brother of the Emperor of Austria, Archduke Maximilian. France expects to gain some advantage out of it by the settlement of Italian affairs; England is interested, because the wife of the Archduke is the daughter of the King of Belgium, and related to Queen Victoria; and also as such a settlement might stop the extension of United States territory in that direction. It is difficult to see what Spain is to gain in the transaction—probably nothing, and is used as a mere cat's paw by the other powers—but they are all interested in destroying republican forms of government everywhere.

The allied powers at first declared that their only object was to obtain satisfaction for injuries inflicted upon their subjects, by the different revolutionary governments which have had power in Mexico, and as similar wrongs are said to have been committed against citizens of the United States, they offered to admit this country into an alliance with them; but this was declined by the President. It was, probably, only a matter of form on their part to make such a proposition, as they must have been well aware that their acts would be regarded with suspicion by this country.

In the communication made to the allies, the President informed them that he had given our minister in Mexico instructions to conclude a treaty to help the latter government, by placing it in a position to satisfy the just demands of the allies.

It is probable that it is such a treaty as which is now before the senate, and which, it is said, guarantees the payment of the Mexican national debt, owing to subjects of the allies.

Whatever the terms of this treaty may be, it is evident that the people of this country regard the war made upon Mexico, as partly against themselves, as it is believed that it would never have been undertaken, if the European powers had not supposed that the rebellion in the United States would prevent us from lending aid to the Mexicans. They took the opportunity of our trouble to attempt the subjugation of a neighboring republic. It is, also, a well settled determination in this country that no European family shall be imposed upon the people of North America, as sovereigns, contrary to their wishes, more especially a member of the Hapsburg family, no well known in history for its treachery and cruelty.

It is well, therefore, that the President interested himself in the misfortunes of Mexico, and that we should, as far as possible, prevent the consummation of the designs of the allied powers. It may be thought that we have enough on our own hands, at this time, without meddling with the affairs of Mexico, but we trust that our rebellion will now be of short duration, and let us recollect it is not Mexico alone that these European monarchies intend to subdue, but all governments which are not aristocratic and hereditary. The invasion of Mexico is but a prelude to the same policy towards us. Our duty and interest, therefore, both prompt us to help Mexico, if we can.

#### Onward to Nashville.

All our information confirms the belief that the next blow at the rebels will be struck at or near Nashville. The Cumberland river is open to us to that city. Before this, no doubt, some of our gun and mortar boats have arrived there, together with transports with troops from Cairo. On Tuesday last, it was stated that Gen. Mitchell was within thirty miles of Nashville. The General is a dashing leader, and has four divisions under his command; viz: his own, Nelson's, McCook's and Wood's, and if Buell does not interfere with him, he will soon plant the stars and stripes in Nashville. We feel the great interest in his movements, as he has two Wisconsin regiments with him—the first and tenth. We hope our boys will have a chance to try their guns upon the rebels.

Our forenoon dispatches give the rumor that Gen. Johnston intended to dispute the advance of our troops at Gallatin. If they resist us at all, doubtless this rumor is well founded. Gallatin is on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, twenty-six miles from Nashville. It is also on the Cumberland river above the latter place, which would have to be taken before our gunboats and river transports could unite with and aid Gen. Mitchell at Gallatin. It is possible, therefore, that a battle has been or will be fought at or near the last named place. We shall wait with much interest for further news from the army under Gen. Mitchell.

More Traitors Expelled.—We are happy to see, says the Louisville Journal, that the senate of Kentucky purged itself by the expulsion of two notorious traitors, Dr. J. M. Johnson of Paducah, and W. T. Anthony of the Warren, Allen and Edmonson district.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
From the Thirtieth Regiment.

Mardi de Ogden River, Friday, Feb. 14.

Masses. Editors:—I sit me down leisurely to give a brief account of our whereabouts, and the success of our march. We left Leavenworth on the morning of the 7th inst., en route for Fort Scott. The day was unfavorable, and the roads were very slippery, which prevented a very march. One hundred and forty sick men were left behind at Leavenworth, and many were permitted to go with the regiment who were totally unable to endure the march, which was evident by their falling in the rear, and leaning against fences, stumps and trees, by the roadside.

The regiment marched fourteen miles and encamped near an old Indian chief's, where they arrived six hours ahead of their baggage, which was belated on account of several of the wagons tipping over. This was a restless night, and the first of our encampment.

The next day we marched to Shawnee town, a distance of sixteen miles, crossing the Kansas river, where the baggage wagons were left down the banks of the river on the ice, with ropes. We then traveled over the most abominable road that I ever saw loaded teams pass over.

The regiment remained in Shawnee over Sunday, waiting for another additional supply of provisions. On Monday we again continued our march, a distance of eighteen miles, and encamped on Wolf creek. Tents were pitched before sundown, and the moon each procured a good bundle of the tall grass which grows thereabout, and quickly spread it in their tents on the ground, to keep them from the water and snow. We were ordered to sleep on our arms during the night, in consequence of a rumor that we were to be attacked by the rebels. This was all sham.

In the morning we were ready to march at an early hour, and advanced eighteen miles, and encamped at Paola, on Bull creek. During the night the water rose in the creek so high that it was necessary to go up the river one mile to another crossing, where the men crossed on the ice and the teams through the creek, where the water was three feet deep. We forded another stream during the day, and arrived on this river, a few minutes before the old luminary fell behind the western horizon.

The regiment marched in advance of the baggage, and Colonel Maloney supposing that the baggage would arrive in time for part of the teams to pass over, ordered one-half of the regiment (the right wing) to march to the opposite side of the river, across the ice. The teams were belated, in consequence of crossing a stream three miles back, and were permitted to remain or encamp without crossing. The boys on the opposite side of the river resolved to remain there, and back their tents and bedding over on the ice, thinking they would be all right in the morning. But, during the night the water rose to such a prodigious height, that it was supposed to be fifteen feet deep, and crossing was impossible without a raft or a boat. Early in the morning the boys who were on the opposite bank of the river sung out "bring over some provisions!" This was impossible. Soon the men were engaged in constructing a raft, which was completed in a short time and launched; but in consequence of the swiftness of the stream, the raft was found to be worthless and was abandoned. A canoe was found up the river about three miles, which answers very well to move provision across to the different companies on the opposite side.

We still remain here, and in all probability will until the water falls in the river. The sick have been left at five different places on the route from Janesville to where we are now encamped.

Yours truly,  
O. A. C. Co. II.

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MOTHER:—The regiment is encamped at this place, or very near it. It was the home of old John Brown. I have been up to the town, and taken some pains to hunt up remarkable places, also, the spot where John Brown's son was shot while standing guard, just outside of the town; and also where he was buried. It was during the year 1857 that he was shot by the advance guard of a body of four hundred Missourians, who immediately rode (being cavalry) into the town. They had improved the opportunity, when there were but thirty men capable of bearing arms in the town, nearly all of the young men being away to defend a town near by. John Brown, at the head of these thirty men, opposed and defeated their force of four hundred. There are also many other incidents of interest connected with this place.

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The Captain of the Jessie Scouts returned to-day from a secret visit to Columbus. He reports that place in a state of the wildest excitement on Sunday last, over the news of the gunboat-repulsed. On Monday the denizens of the Secession burgh were first informed of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and despondency soon took the place of joy in the rebel hearts.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Feb. 14.

#### MOTHER:—

The regiment is encamped at this place, or very near it. It was the home of old John Brown. I have been up to the town, and taken some pains to hunt up remarkable places, also, the spot where John Brown's son was shot while standing guard, just outside of the town; and also where he was buried. It was during the year 1857 that he was shot by the advance guard of a body of four hundred Missourians, who immediately rode (being cavalry) into the town. They had improved the opportunity, when there were but thirty men capable of bearing arms in the town, nearly all of the young men being away to defend a town near by. John Brown, at the head of these thirty men, opposed and defeated their force of four hundred. There are also many other incidents of interest connected with this place.

You have probably heard that we were to march from Leavenworth to Fort Scott, a distance of 130 miles, which is just about the distance. We would, if the roads had been anyway passable, arrived at Ft. Scott to-morrow; we have, however, been just a week on the march, and are now just half way. We have traveled all kinds of roads, with mud two feet deep; have traveled all day in water, from six inches to four feet in depth; we have gone over one hill just one mile long, which took the baggage train half a day to get up, and partly in the night time at that; it required sixteen mules to haul one wagon. We have waded three creeks of about five feet in depth, and we are now stopped by one of twelve feet. The right wing of the regiment passed over on the ice, when it broke up, and left the left wing with the baggage on the other side. I am with the right, but have had to cross over once in a skiff, to see the quartermaster, which I assure you is not a very pleasant proceeding, as the river runs very swift. We will have to either build a ferry or wait for the water to fall. Ours will be about the hardest and longest march made during the campaign. The weather is the most unpleasant known in this country, but we are all in good spirits.

You must not criticize the appearance of this letter, as I have written part of it on one of the boys' shoes, while he lay on his back, and held it up for a table.

Yours, etc.,  
I. B. D.

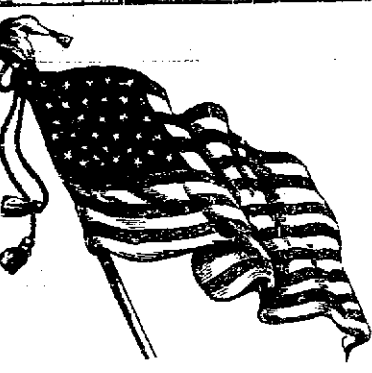
Fort Donelson.  
Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 20.

#### MORE ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

No observant man can visit a rebel camp without noticing the vast difference, in point of intellect and intelligence, between the officers and men of the troops composing it. This difference is especially apparent in the case of the Fort Donelson prisoners. Many of the private soldiers are wealthy men, owners of large farms, or the sons of wealthy men, but they are the most ignorant set of beings ever assembled under any pretense whatever. The officers, on the contrary, are, as a class, educated men, most of them young—few of the captains and lieutenants more than twenty-five years of age. In one company, belonging to a Tennessee regiment, I found a private who owns four hundred acres of rich and valuable land in the interior of the state, yet I doubt if he can write his own name. The individual whom he salutes as his captain, is a penniless youth from a Nashville lawyer's office, who, not two years ago, delighted an audience in a New York college by the eloquent rendition of his graduating essay. It is this "species" among the prisoners that were the most valuable to the Union, and to "conquer every inch of ground with the Lincolnites." The unsophisticated private avow that they entered the field under a mistaken idea of the nature of the war; and expressed their firm determination, should they again reach their "homes and firesides," to pass the remainder of their days as peaceable citizens, under their own vine and fig trees. Not one in ten desires an exchange, until the term for which they are enlisted shall have expired. The blast of war blew in their ears, and they were too quick in





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Our Duty Towards Mexico.

It is now rendered certain by recent foreign news, that France, England and Spain intend to force upon Mexico a King. They have selected the brother of the Emperor of Austria, Archduke Maximilian. France expects to gain some advantage out of it by the settlement of Italian affairs; England is interested, because the wife of the Archduke is the daughter of the King of Belgium, and related to Queen Victoria; and also as such a settlement might stop the extension of United States territory in that direction. It is difficult to see what Spain is to gain in the transaction—probably nothing, and is used as a mere cat's-paw by the other powers—but they are all interested in destroying republican forms of government everywhere.

The allied powers at first declared that their only object was to obtain satisfaction for injuries inflicted upon their subjects, by the different revolutionary governments which have had power in Mexico, and as similar wrongs are said to have been committed against citizens of the United States, they offered to admit this country into an alliance with them; but this was declined by the President. It was, probably, only a matter of form on their part to make such a proposition, as they must have been well aware that their acts would be regarded with suspicion by this country.

In the communication made to the allies, the President informed them that he had given our minister in Mexico instructions to conclude a treaty to help the latter government, by placing it in a position to satisfy the just demands of the allies.

It is probable that it is such a treaty as his which is now before the senate, and which, it is said, guarantees the payment of the Mexican national debt, owing to subjects of the allies.

Whatever the terms of this treaty may be, it is evident that the people of this country regard the war made upon Mexico, as partly against themselves, as it is believed that it would never have been undertaken, if the European powers had not supposed that the rebellion in the United States would prevent us from lending aid to the Mexicans. They took the opportunity of our trouble to attempt the subjugation of a neighboring republic. It is, also, a well settled determination in this country that no European family shall be imposed upon the people of North America, as sovereigns, contrary to their wishes, more especially a member of the Hapsburg family, so well known in history for its treachery and cruelty.

It is well, therefore, that the President interested himself in the misfortunes of Mexico, and that we should, as far as possible, prevent the consummation of the designs of the allied powers. It may be thought that we have enough on our own hands, at this time, without meddling with the affairs of Mexico, but we trust that our rebellion will now be of short duration, and let us recollect it is not Mexico alone that these European monarchies intend to subdue, but all governments which are not aristocratic and hereditary. The invasion of Mexico is but a prelude to the same policy towards us. Our duty and interest, therefore, both prompt us to help Mexico, if we can.

## Onward to Nashville.

All our information confirms the belief that the next blow at the rebels will be struck at or near Nashville. The Cumberland river is open to us to that city. Before this, no doubt, some of our gun and mortar boats have arrived there, together with transports with troops from Cairo.—On Tuesday last, it was stated that Gen. Mitchell was within thirty miles of Nashville. The General is a dashing leader, and has four divisions under his command, viz: his own, Nelson's, McCook's and Wood's, and if he will not interfere with him, he will soon plant the stars and stripes in Nashville. We feel the greater interest in his movements, as he has two Wisconsin regiments with him—the first and tenth. We hope our boys will have a chance to try their guns upon the rebels.

Our forenoon dispatches give the rumor that Gen. Johnston intended to dispute the advance of our troops at Gallatin. If they resist us at all, doubtless this rumor is well founded. Gallatin is on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, twenty-six miles from Nashville. It is also on the Cumberland river above the latter place, which would have to be taken before our gunboats and river transports could unite with and aid Gen. Mitchell at Gallatin. It is possible, therefore, that a battle has been or will be fought at or near the last named place.—We shall wait with much interest for further news from the army under Gen. Mitchell.

**MORE TRAITORS EXPELLED.**—We are happy to see, says the Louisville Journal, that the senate of Kentucky purged itself by the expulsion of two notorious traitors, Dr. J. M. Johnson of Paducah, and W. T. Anthony of the Warren, Allen and Edmondson district.

March 10, 1862, Friday, Feb. 14.  
Messrs. Editors:—I sit me down leisurely to give a brief account of our whereabouts, and the success of our march. We left Leavenworth on the morning of the 7th inst., en route for Fort Scott. The day was unfavorable, and the roads were very slippery, which prevented a lengthy march. One hundred and forty sick men were left behind at Leavenworth, and many were permitted to go with the regiment who were totally unable to endure the march, which was evident by their falling in the rear, and leaning against fences, stumps and trees, by the roadside.

The regiment marched fourteen miles and encamped near an old Indian chief's, where they arrived six hours ahead of their baggage, which was belated on account of several of the wagons tipping over. This was a restless night, and the first of our encampment.

The next day we marched to Shawnee town, a distance of sixteen miles, crossing the Kansas river, where the baggage wagons were let down the banks of the river on the ice, with ropes. We then traveled over the most admirable road that I ever saw loaded teams pass over.

The regiment remained in Shawnee town Sunday, waiting for another additional supply of provisions. On Monday we again continued our march, a distance of eighteen miles, and encamped on Wolf creek. Tents were pitched before sundown, and the men each procured a good bundle of the tall grass which grows thereabouts, and quietly spread it in their tents on the ground, to keep them from the water and snow. We were ordered to sleep on our arms during the night, in consequence of a rumor that we were to be attacked by the rebels. This was all sham.

In the morning we were ready to march at an early hour, and advanced eighteen miles, and encamped at Paola, on Bull creek. During the night the water rose in the creek so high that it was necessary to go up the river one mile to another crossing, where the men crossed on the ice and the teams through the creek, where the water was three feet deep. We forded another stream during the day, and arrived on this river, a few minutes before the old luminous fall behind the western horizon.

The regiment marched in advance of the baggage, and Colonel Maloney supposing that the baggage would arrive in time for part of the teams to pass over, ordered one-half of the regiment (the right wing) to march to the opposite side of the river, across the ice. The teams were belated, in consequence of crossing a stream three miles back, and were permitted to remain or encamp without crossing. The boys on the opposite side of the river resolved to remain there, and back their tents and bedding over on the ice, thinking they would be all right in the morning. But, during the night the water rose to such a prodigious height, that it was supposed to be fifteen feet deep, and crossing was impossible without a raft or a boat. Early in the morning the boys who were on the opposite bank of the river sang out "bring over some provisions." This was impossible. Soon the men were engaged in constructing a raft, which was completed in a short time and launched; but in consequence of the swiftness of the stream, the raft was found to be worthless and was abandoned. A canoe was found up the river about three miles, which answers very well to move provision across to the different companies on the opposite side.

We still remain here, and in all probability will until the water falls in the river. The sick have been left at five different places on the route from Janesville to where we are now encamped.

Yours truly,  
O. A. C., Co. H.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Feb. 14.  
MOTHER:—The regiment is encamped at this place, or very near it. It was the home of old John Brown. I have been up to the town, and taken some pains to hunt up remarkable places, etc., the spot where John Brown's son was shot while standing guard, just outside of the town; and also where he was buried. It was during the year 1857 that he was shot by the advance guard of a body of four hundred Missourians, who immediately rode (being cavalry) into the town. They had improved the opportunity, when there were but thirty men capable of bearing arms in the town, nearly all of the young men being away to defend a town near by. John Brown, at the head of these thirty men, opposed and defeated their force of four hundred. There are also many other incidents of interest connected with this place.

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Yours, etc.,  
I. B. D.

No observant man can visit a rebel camp without noticing the vast difference, in point of intellect and intelligence, between the officers and men of the troops composing it. This difference is especially apparent in the case of the Fort Donelson prisoners. Many of the private soldiers are wealthy men, owners of large farms, or the sons of wealthy men, but they are the most ignorant set of beings ever assembled under any pretense whatever. The officers, on the contrary, are, as a class, educated men, most of them young—few of the captains and lieutenants more than twenty-five years of age. In one company, belonging to a Tennessee regiment, I found a private who owns four hundred acres of rich and valuable land in the interior of the state, yet I doubt if he can write his own name. The individual whom he salutes as his captain, is a penniless youth from a Nashville lawyer's office, who, not two years ago, delighted an audience in a New York college by the eloquent rendition of his graduating essay. It is this "species" among the prisoners that are the most vehement in their determination to "fight abolition to the death," and to "conquer every inch of ground with the Lincolnites." The unsophisticated private avow that they entered the field under a mistaken idea of the nature of the war; and expressed their firm determination, should they again reach their homes and firesides, to pass the remainder of their days as peaceable citizens, under their own vine and fig tree. Not one in ten desires an exchange, until the term for which they are enlisted shall have expired. The blast of war blew in their ears, and they were too quick in imitating the action of the tiger.

A GOOD IDEA.  
The most ingenious contrivance that has yet come to light, as an emanation from the secession mind, is a telegraphic communication between General Buckner's headquarters at Dover, and the different fortifications at Fort Donelson. A wire extends from the headquarters all through the fort, with batteries at each end, and is connected by means of a telegraph. It was calculated that troops could be ordered from place to place with much greater speed than by the usual medium of a courier on horseback; and I am told by rebel officers it worked admirably during every attack. While the engagement of Saturday was going on, General Buckner stood upon a hill in the rear of the fort, viewing everything through a spyglass. A telegraphic operator was by his side, with a "pocket instrument" in his hand, and by this means all orders were transmitted from the commanding officer to the troops within the fort.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT FLEET.  
We have the most reliable information in this vicinity that the rebel gunboat fleet, of the construction of which we have spoken in former articles, is now completely fitted out and equipped, and is ready for the upward march. A federal officer spoke of this matter yesterday to one of the captains of Col. Hanson's Kentucky regiment. The latter said that he was in the city of New Orleans a couple of weeks since, and that eight confederate gunboats were then lying at the wharf awaiting orders to proceed up the Mississippi. The fleet, he said, is under the command of Commodore Hollins. The boats are all iron clad; much more heavily plated than ours, and less vulnerable. Their machinery is all below the gun decks. In this respect they are equal to the "Benton," the best boat of the federal fleet. The rebel officer further stated that it is the intention of Commodore Hollins to make an attack on Cairo, and that speedily. "Mark my prediction: you will find these boats below Fort Holt in less than ten days," was one of the remarks which I heard him make. The rumor of a contemplated attack on Cairo has spread no little consternation among the people here, and if the rebels really have the kind of fleet I have just described, their apprehensions are not altogether groundless.

At present, such an attack could easily be repulsed. We have enough of our right bank, and although some of them are not in good repair, they could all be brought into requisition in case of emergency. In a week or so, however, five or six of these will start for the Cumberland river, leaving the place certainly pregnable to a fleet of eight well armed vessels.

FROM COLUMBUS.  
The Captain of the Jessie Scouts returned to-day from a secret visit to Columbus. He reports that place in a state of the wildest excitement on Sunday last, over the news of the gunboat repulse. On Monday the denizens of the secession burgh were first informed of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and despondency soon took the place of joy. The rebel leader, Jeff. Campbell, with his entire brigade, is at this point. He left New Madrid about six weeks ago. During the middle of Tuesday, the artillery at Columbus were practicing with their heavy guns, trying their bearing on the river, mounting large pieces and removing small ones, etc., evidently preparing for an attack from our forces by river.

The river being much wider at Columbus than at Donelson, the gunboats will be able to work to much better advantage at the former place. At Donelson the stream is so narrow that the rebel gunners found no difficulty in getting the range of the boats, while the boats found great difficulty in placing their position so as to make a change of elevation in the fort's guns necessary.

THE REBEL GUNNERS.  
The man who planned the fortifications at Fort Donelson, a civil engineer from New Orleans, was the first man killed in the gunboat engagement on Friday last. He was Captain of the water battery.—About the fourth shot from the Birch shell gun of the St. Louis struck one of his guns, breaking it, and causing a heavy fragment of it to strike him on the head. Probably there are no better gunners in the United States than worked the different batteries at Fort Donelson on the day of this memorable engagement. Two of the officers were severely wounded. One of the officers of great practical experience in the art and science of war, especially that branch of it at which they were then employed. Indeed, it is the boast of many of the rebels: "You Federals can beat us in marching soldiers, but you can't touch us when it comes to shooting at a mark with big guns. We never let a man fire one of these fellows unless he has had some experience." The idea which prevails too commonly in the North, that Southern artillerymen are not expert, was rapidly dispelled from the minds of all who witnessed the accurate direction of the 64 and 123-pounders aimed at the gunboats on Friday.

VARIOUS ITEMS.  
The city has been for a day or two unusually full of visitors, principally friends of soldiers engaged in the late battle. There is a general desire among all the strangers now here to do all in their power for the relief of the wounded and suffering. It is not easy to get a pass to visit the wounded at Mond City or Paducah. The authorities feel themselves compelled to turn a deaf ear to a majority of applications for passes to go to these places.

The gunboat Mound City has been ordered up the Cumberland. A defect in her machinery has, however, delayed her departure. She will probably leave on Friday.

The St. Louis arrived here to-day. Her many scars are objects that attract atten-

tion among visitors. She will be sent up the river in a day or two. She was built at St. Louis. The oak used in the construction of her pilot-house was of a very poor quality, much inferior to that of the boats built in Cincinnati and Cairo. The crew of the St. Louis destroyed the iron foundry of Woods, Lewis & Co., on the Cumberland river, near Clarksville, on Sunday night. George T. Lewis, one of the proprietors of the concern, was taken prisoner, and is now in this city. He is a native of Pennsylvania. John Bell was largely interested in this establishment. A quantity of iron plating for rebel gunboats was found in it and taken as a prize.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.  
The report forwarded to the associated press did not purport to be a rebuttal report of the proceedings of the railroad convention, but is obtained from members after the adjournment, no reporters having been admitted. The despatch was obtained from the secretary as to the business of the convention. Secretary Stanton's impressive and able speech was not reported, and the brief allusion to his remarks was, it is now ascertained, inaccurate as to the language employed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.  
The military display, to-day, was very large. Some 5,000 men, armed with new rifles, and paraded through the city. The force would have been larger but for the great number sent from here within a few days.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.  
This P. M. there is a grand military parade. The Hamburg steamer, Teutonia, left for Hamburg and Southampton with \$375,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.  
The senate met at 12 M. The journal of yesterday was read, when the vice president presented a communication, signed by the cabinet, that in view of the recent affliction of the president, the illumination be omitted.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution expressing the sympathy of the senate, and requesting the commissioner of the public buildings to omit the illumination.

Mr. Wilson from the military committee reported back the bill for the better organization of the medical staff; also, the bill relating to certain railroads in Missouri.

The senate then took a recess for half an hour, after which the senate was again called to order, when a message was received from the house that they were ready to receive the senate's whereupon, the senate proceeded in a body to the 720 strong.

After the proceedings in the house, the senate adjourned until Monday.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 21.  
The 4th Wisconsin and 21st Indiana regiments, which arrived yesterday, were conveyed to Newport News, to-day. Their destination is unknown. Rumor speaks of an attack by Gen. McCane, who has succeeded Gen. Magruder, and of an attack upon Norfolk. Both suppositions are probably incorrect. More troops are expected here. Large quantities of arms are arriving.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.  
House.—Mr. Campbell presuming that his previous remarks had been misunderstood, proceeded to explain.  
Mr. Lovejoy caused to be read a law of 1814 and 1815, to the effect that the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy be directed to cause to be collected and submitted to them, all flags, banners and colors which may have been taken from the enemy, and then, together with those in possession of these departments, be delivered to the president for the purpose of being displayed in such public places as he may deem proper.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—10 p. m.  
The latest arrived prisoners are under a guard of the 52d Illinois. They include the 38th Tennessee, 622 strong, Col. J. B. Palmer, 30th Tennessee, 720 strong, Lieut. Col. R. H. Murphy, 14th Mississippi, 470 strong, Col. Baldwin, 34 Tennessee, 750 strong, colored not known; 15th Arkansas, 318 strong, Lieut. Col. Gault; a part of the 51st Tennessee, a squadron of Tennessee cavalry, and the whole of the 2d Kentucky, Col. Roger Hanson, 532 strong.

Sixty wounded, of Hanson's regiment, were sent to the hospital.  
Capt. Jackson, Floyd's aid-de-camp, is among the prisoners, and a nephew of John C. Breckinridge.

Gen. Buckner and staff will be up to-night.  
It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.  
Rebel dispatches state that Gen. Sidney Johnston was at Gallatin, and has no idea of surrendering Nashville. Pillow and Floyd are both at Nashville. Beauregard is sick there of typhoid fever or sore throat. Prayers were offered for him in the churches at Charleston on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.  
Dispatches have been received at the navy department from Com. Dupont, dated Fort Royal 18th, enclosing a report from Com. Rogers, who says that while sounding in Savannah river, a short distance above the mouth of Wright river, they found torpedoes or some species of infernal machines which they destroyed.

Asst. Sec'y Fox received a letter from a friend in New York, stating that the announcement in a Richmond paper that 15,000 stand of arms had arrived recently at New Orleans is untrue. A passenger who was on the New Orleans and Mobile steamer, the Victoria, says she only obtained 150 guns there, which were all the arms she took back to New Orleans. The militia there are therefore unarmed.

The rebels have withdrawn their pickets from the Occoquan, about 20 miles from Alexandria.

The departments will be closed on Monday in consideration of the funeral services at the executive mansion.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.  
The Commercial's Indianapolis dispatch says, five thousand Donelson prisoners arrived there during the last 24 hours. They are the hardest looking set of men that ever were collected together. Uniformed in rags of all colors and carpets for blankets. Privates assert that secession is gone up, that they are better treated and fed here than they have been for the past six months. Most of the men were anxious to take the oath. Three of their surgeons have been paroled to attend to their sick, which are becoming quite numerous. The officers are not uniformed and don't look much superior to the privates. The prisoners are composed of the 4th and 13th Mississippi, 8th Kentucky, 4th Alabama, etc.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.  
The Niagara from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown the 9th, arrived this evening with two days later news. Six sets of parliamentary papers on the civil war in America have been laid before the British parliament. About 45 official communica-

tions were passed about the Tuscarras and Nashville. Among the official correspondence laid before parliament was Earl Russell's declaration to the southern commissioners that England could not acknowledge the confederate states until they were able on further negotiation to clearly determine their position. Gregory, in the house of commons, denounced the blockade as a paper one. The Sumter was detained at Gibraltar in consequence of a difficulty to obtain coal.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.  
General Bacl left here several days ago, and proceeded in the direction of Nashville. His staff leave here to-morrow morning for the place of his destination. It is reported that many of the negroes, taken some time since from the Tennessee river country, of Kentucky, by the rebels, to aid in fortifying Nashville, took advantage of the panic created there, by the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, and are making their way back to their old homes. They say it is too late to fortify Nashville. It is understood that the rebels proposed destroying the bridges and the road near Nashville, on their retreat thitherward, but the inhabitants at the road refused to consent and proposed a ransom, which cannot be traced to any reliable source, prevailed all day of the evacuation of Nashville by the rebels.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

No report. Lines down east of Chicago.

## A Fiendish Barbarity.

The following is from a letter to the Albany Statesman, from a correspondent in Horton's division on the Potomac. Where loyal black men, who have risked their life to assist the cause of the Union are thus forced back into the hell of slavery by the Union army, how can we ask or expect the favor of a just God? The damning facts related above are almost too horrid for credence. But we may expect that the officer who returned this poor negro to his fiendish master, will, on the principle on which we have so far conducted the war, be enlisted, and will receive promotion, for his "conservative course."

One of the most cruel and atrocious deeds of a barbarous slave-master was perpetrated by one Samuel Cox, living five miles below Port Tobacco, who is said to be an ex-state representative, a returned rebel, the captain of a cavalry company organized for the rebel army, but disbanded by the federal troops, and a contraband trader. When Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, secured that portion of the country with his regiment, Jack Scroggins, a slave, reported to the Colonel that Cox and his confederates has secreted a large amount of ammunition and arms, and true enough, these arms and ammunition were found in Cox's house, and in an adjoining market.

The regiment moved down to its present encampment above Hill-top. Jack joined them, and this was about eleven miles from his home. Cox dared to lay claim to his slave, and under the promise that he would not harm the slave, he was rendered up to him, but not without difficulty, for the men protested and forcibly rescued him, when an officer rode up and declared he would shoot the first man that again interfered with the master, and thus was this man returned to bondage by an officer of the United States army. Such was the reward of distinguished loyalty.

The fiend took the man to his horse and rode him at rapid rate, the poor slave running to keep up behind him. When he left the regiment he had on a good pair of shoes, but when he reached his master's house his shoes were gone, and his bleeding feet were found to be bursting open from coming in contact with pebbles and stones. He had been dragged eleven miles behind his master's horse! They arrived home in the evening about 11 o'clock on Friday. He tied him to a tree and called his overseers, Franklin Roby and a man by the name of John Robinson. They commenced whipping him at about 12 o'clock, and whipped him until 1 o'clock, taking turns with the whip, which one was more cruel and breathless another would apply the lash.

The only words he uttered up to 2 o'clock were, "I shall not live after this." "Oh, no, you rascal, I intend to kill you!" said Cox. "No, Cox," said Robinson, "he is dying." "No he is not. He is stout-hearted and able-bodied. He can stand as much more. However, give me the whip; let his blood be upon my head," replied Cox. The lash was then applied until two hours before day. About three o'clock he was cut down and sank to the earth insensible. He had on a new cotton shirt when they began to whip him, and when they were done there was nothing left of it but the collar band and wristbands. Then commenced the rubbing down to bring back sensibility, but all of no avail. Their unfortunate victim breathed his last before sun-down on Saturday evening. Thus perished a loyal negro at the hands of a traitor.

MORE NEUTRALITY.—The Southampton correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, under date of Jan. 30th, gives us the following significant fact:

"The British steamer Delta, which arrived here a day or two ago with the Indian mail, was on the passage home, and had just passed the Sumter, she met a very fine American (federal ship) proceeding right into the jaws, set, were, of the Sumter. The commander of the Delta might have warned the federal of her danger, but fearing it might be construed into a breach of neutrality, he abstained from doing so. 'In a very short time the federal ship was captured by the confederate, and burnt to the water's edge.'

MR. PENNINGTON'S DEATH CAUSED BY POISON.—In relation to the death of ex-Governor and Speaker Pennington, of New Jersey, the New York Commercial of Monday says:

"The Governor's last appearance in public was on Thursday last, when he attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, where he was chained of being unwell, and unfit to be out of the house. The following morning he appeared to be in failing health, and Dr. Parker of New York, and Dr. Pennington of Newark, N. J., were summoned and remained in attendance upon him, employing every effort for his restoration. His complaint was typhoid fever, which at times affected him so severely as to cause temporary aberration of mind.

Yesterday morning he appeared to be no better, and a prescription was written for quinine, and sent to the drug store of Dr. C. W. Badger, on Broad street, Newark. The prescription, being a doctor's name, was taken and labelled "quinine." Shortly after the powder was administered to the governor. In the course of a few minutes it was discovered that there was something wrong, and on examination, the powders were discovered to be morphia, eight grains of which had been taken. The sad affair will be fully investigated, when particulars will be made public.

LEMBERING.—The northern forests, where for many past centuries thousands of axes have been incessantly sounded, are comparatively silent this season. The sturdy lumbermen are away to the wars, and the pines will stand another year.—Stanton (Portage county) Times.

Lieutenant Ammen reports that twelve hundred negroes have been colonized on Edisto Island, under the care of a superior, under the name of a negro. He says these persons demand arms, and are eager to go to the mainland of South Carolina to drive back the rebels.

In looking over Irving's happy but truthful description of John Bull, in his "Sketch Book," we find the following, which is so appropos to the present time, that we copy it: "He (John Bull) cannot hear of a quarrel between the most distant of his neighbors, but he begins inconspicuously to fumble with the head of his cudgel and consider whether his interest or his honor does not require that he should meddle in the broil."

Col. Vignol de Montell, who was killed at Roanoke Island, was a French gentleman, who had served with distinction in the armies of the empire. He had been a teacher in New York for several years, and when the D'Epineuil Zouaves were organized in New York, accepted the lieutenant colonelcy. He was present at Roanoke Island as a volunteer for the occasion, his regiment being at Annapolis. His loss will be much felt in the best New York societies.

Private letters from Denver City report fifteen feet of snow on the ridges in that vicinity.

The adjustment of the returns from all the postoffices in the United States has just been completed. It appears that the receipts for postage on letters for the last quarter were only \$12,000 less than for the corresponding quarter last year.

A new coal mine has been discovered and opened about twenty rods north of the State Prison, Jackson, Michigan. The coal is said to be free from sulphur, slate and dirt, and superior for blacksmithing and domestic use, to any in the state.

Iron of superior quality has been made in Utah. Abundance of ore exists in that territory.

A correspondent of the Auburn Advertiser, writing from Hancock, Md., says that in that vicinity "to know how to read and to be able to sign one's name without running the tongue out at one corner of the mouth is the very acme of intelligence." He says "the principal features of Hancock are mud, sutlers and scarcity of small change, together with mail facilities requiring from six to seven days for getting a letter through."

The valentine trade of the United States is worth about \$30,000 per annum, and affords employment for a great many people—poets, paper makers, water colorists, lithographers, wood and steel engravers, printers, milliners, artificial flower makers, and many other professions.

L. H. Caldwell, only nephew of John G. Whittier, the well-known "Quaker poet," has been appointed inspector of customs by Mr. Barney.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont has been seriously ill for several days, but is getting better.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that no sensation whatever was caused by the arrival of Slidell in the French capital. M. De Morny, at a soiree given at the English Embassy on the 29th ult., said, "Mr. Slidell is nothing to any one here." Mrs. Slidell expected, too, to be made something of a lioness, but the correspondent of the Herald says, "She has, in fact, from her first arrival to the present moment, been a simple nonentity." He also states that the old element of concord between France and the United States has not been strained in any particular.

## DIED.

Sunday evening, February 23d, JANE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Hiram and Harriette E. Jackson, aged 12 months and 12 days.

"She died of tetanus of music in melody department, which, though they seem to leave us as a shroud, is the heart."

She lives, she lives an angel before the Father's throne, For those the Saviour loveth He takes for his own."

Funeral services were held at Mr. Jackson to-morrow, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock P. M.

This morning, JOHN TIPPEN, aged 50 years. The funeral will be attended at his late residence to-morrow forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wood Wanted.  
100000 Dry Wood or Rails wanted at Camp Barren, immediately.  
W. FARR, Quartermaster 3d Wis. Cavalry.

REWARD.—Lost on the 19th inst., an English Bull Dog, 10 lbs., with black and white spots, had a collar with name of W. FARR, and a tag with name of W. FARR. Whoever will return said dog to me will receive the above reward.  
JANESVILLE, February 24th, 1862. HENRY WINANS.

Money to Loan.  
On Farming Lands, where the security will be three times the value of the amount loaned. Address Dr. Freeman, Postoffice, describing the property. 164241w

THE GREAT PICTURE!  
J. INSCO WILLIAMS' Celebrated Panorama of the Bible, AT LAFAYETTE HALL, for a few days only, commencing on Thursday, February 27th, 1862, Exhibiting every evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Also, on SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, AT THREE O'CLOCK.  
Admission:—Ladies and Children under 10.....15 cts  
Men and Boys 10 and over.....25 cts  
Soldiers' tickets.....10 cts  
Theatre seats.....25 cts

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.  
Samuel G. Bailey, plaintiff, against John P. Morse, Laura A. Morse, Charles R. Gibbs, James Dot, Joseph Rice, Robert Pierce, N.







[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Dole, Charles; Ball, William; Ball, William; S. Hodges, Henry;endants, named defendants, required to answer, which a copy of a copy of the year, subscribers at their, within, five, of the day of, the day of, said plaintiff, will, in the office of the clerk, in said county of, judge of the first, of Wisconsin, at, the office of, J. FULLER, Attorney, 25, E. COUNTY, Caroline B. Ry, Ampleton, John A. Ry, Ampleton, Benjamin S. Davis, William G. Davis, William G. Davis, Samuel W. Ward, youngest and eldest, in the above

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the  
 above is a true and correct copy of the  
 original as the same appears in the  
 records of the County of Jackson, Mississippi.  
 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
 my hand and the seal of said County, this  
 15th day of May, 1902.  
 J. M. HARRIS, Clerk of the County of Jackson, Mississippi.  
 My commission expires the 15th day of May, 1903.  
 Attest:  
 J. M. HARRIS, Clerk of the County of Jackson, Mississippi.  
 My commission expires the 15th day of May, 1903.

land situated in  
the county of  
known and dis-  
half of the south-  
ing number two,  
eighty acres, ad-  
to satisfy said  
of the said  
PUTNAM,  
of Beck Co, W Va.  
-call 3333

COUNTY.

Lacy L. Hogg, In-  
guarantee, agent The  
and Mechanics Ju-

Judgment of fore-  
were entitled action  
favor of the above  
plaintiff above name  
public section, to  
of the said  
Jamestown, W. Va.

of that day,  
premises, to wit:  
said Hogg and  
State of Wisconsin,  
-bound on the  
aid out on section  
two (2) sec. 6,  
of said at the

Detroit road and the  
 city, east towards  
 street in Monterey  
 by the west line of  
 ling along the east  
 on the south by a  
 uniform road, at a  
 before, and on the  
 he said Javerville  
 roads west there-  
 land, exclusive of  
 be sufficient to sub-  
 said sale.—Dated  
 F.N.M., Sheriff  
 of Buck Co., Wis.  
 Attorney,